ERIC Document Resume	See Instruction Sheet	DATE OF RESUME 7/2/65	DATE RECEIVED

A. PUBLICATION DATA

1. ERIC NUMBER	2. ORIGINATOR CONTROL NO(S).	3. IDENTIFICATION NO.	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACE BELOW
ED000850	8376		

4. AUTHOR(S):
N.A.

5. TITLE OF DOCUMENT ABSTRACTED:
To Close the Gap: Coordinating Committee for Higher Education in Wisconsin Semi-Annual Report

6. PUBLICATION TITLE:
N.A.

7. EDITOR(S):
N.A.

8. PLACE OF ORIGIN
ORG. JSCCHE Room 333 Wisconsin Center
ST. 702 Langdon St.
CITY. Madison, Wis.
TELE. EXT.
INST/LCC CODE

9. PUBLISHER OR SOURCE
Wisconsin: Joint Staff, Coordinating Committee for Higher Education

10. VOL.	11. PAGES	12. MO./YR.	13. TOTAL PP.
N.A.	N.A.	June 62	22

MICROFILM COPY AVAILABLE
YES ☒ NO ☐

COPYRIGHT GRANTED
YES ☐ NO ☒

COPYRIGHT RELEASE FILED
YES ☐ NO ☐

TYPE OF REPORT
PROPOSAL ☐
IN-PROGRESS ☐
FINAL ☒
FOLLOW-UP ☐

OTHER ERIC REFERENCES:

ERIC SATELLITE CODE

B. INDEXING DATA

14. SUBJECT AREA

15. TYPE OF ENDEAVOR
report

16. INDEXING TERMS (6-12)
finances G-31
needs O-18
budgets R-27
public schools P-26

17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS)

A brief presentation on the financial needs of the university and state colleges of Wisconsin compiled for members of the Wisconsin Legislature for their use in preparing 1963-65 budget requests.

ERIC No.

18. SOURCE OF ABSTRACT

C. FUNDING DATA

19. SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION	20. DIVISION OR DEPT.	21. CONTRACT NO. / PROJECT NO.
	22. TOTAL COST OF PROJECT	
	23. DURATION OF PROJECT	U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Office of Education

ERIC Form 1

8376

R-6 R-2-10
8376
Annotated
To be copied
Xerox

TO CLOSE THE GAP

8376

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Office of Education

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated do not necessarily represent official Office of Education position or policy.

ED 000 8 52

TO CLOSE THE GAP

"Wisconsin must match great educational needs with substantial financial resources"

Coordinating Committee for
Higher Education in Wisconsin
Semi-Annual Report
June 30, 1962

Copies of this report may be obtained by addressing: Joint Staff, Coordinating Committee for Higher Education, 333 Wisconsin Center, 702 Langdon St., Madison 6, Wisconsin.

MEMBERS OF COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Meyer M. Cohen–Citizen Member–De Pere
Arthur DeBardeleben–University Regent–Park Falls
Jacob F. Friedrick–University Regent–Milwaukee
Charles D. Gelatt–University Regent–La Crosse
Ellis E. Jensen–University Regent–Janesville
John K. Kyle–State College Regent–Madison
Mrs. Gordon McIntyre–State College Regent–Appleton
W. D. McIntyre–State College Regent–Eau Claire
Lee C. Rasey–Citizen Member–Milwaukee
John D. Rice–Citizen Member–Sparta
John Roche–County Teachers College Member–Rio
David Rodli–State College Regent–Baldwin
Angus B. Rothwell–State Superintendent of Public Instruction–Madison
Duane Smith–County Teachers College Member–Wisconsin Rapids
Carl E. Steiger–University Regent–Oshkosh
John C. Thomson–State College Regent–Stevens Point
Arthur E. Wegner–Citizen Member–Madison

The Honorable Gaylord A. Nelson
Governor of the State of Wisconsin

Members of the Legislature
of the State of Wisconsin

During the forthcoming 1963-1965 biennium Wisconsin will face its greatest enrollment challenge in higher education since the days immediately following World War II. It is expected that during the biennium more qualified Wisconsin young people than ever before will seek admission to The University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Colleges.

Will they be provided for in terms of additional high caliber teachers, better facilities, and new and improved educational programs to meet needs caused by a massive explosion of new knowledge? Answers to this multifaceted question depend upon the kind of financial support which will be accorded these institutions during 1963-1965.

The Coordinating Committee for Higher Education has issued this report in order to provide some background information which may be useful in any appraisal of the financial needs of the University and State Colleges, when these needs are formally presented later this year in the 1963-1965 budget requests. Some of the data suggests that Wisconsin must make substantially greater financial efforts in order to keep pace with neighboring states.

In his vital book, *What Priority for Education?*, President David D. Henry of the University of Illinois both indicts and challenges the American people when he declares, "... in the abstract, there is a faith in higher education...there is a wide gap, however, between creed and practice, between faith and fulfillment, between appreciation and appropriate action."

If such a gap exists in Wisconsin, and some contend it does, no matter how small the gap it must be closed swiftly and decisively! Such a closure can be achieved if the people of Wisconsin join hands with their elected representatives to match great educational needs with substantial financial resources.

As chairman of the Coordinating Committee, I am pleased to present this report to you. I am confident that you will find its contents both revealing and challenging.

Very truly yours,

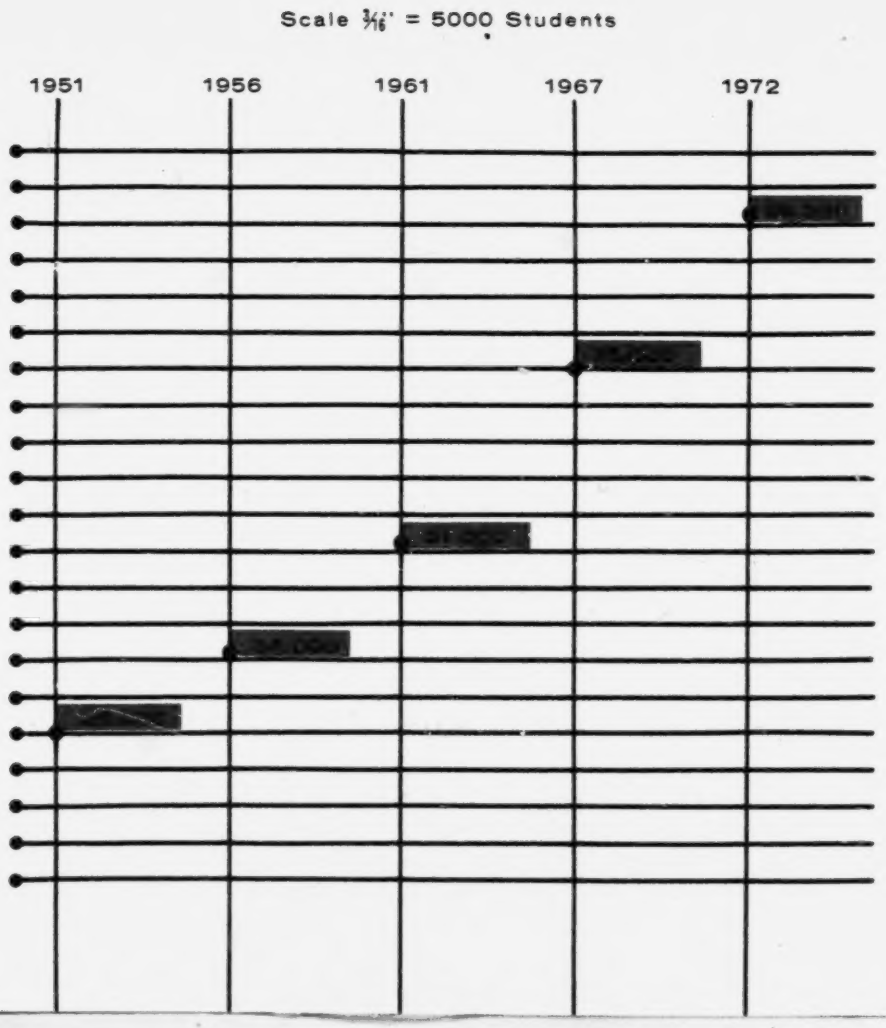
Carl E. Steiger

Carl E. Steiger
Chairman

Since the mid-1950's, enrollments at Wisconsin's public colleges and universities have risen at a rapid pace. By 1972 it is anticipated that public institutions alone will be called upon to enroll almost 100,000 students—about double their present enrollments and nearly 25,000 more than those now attending all public and private colleges in the state (see right).

Wisconsin must prepare itself well in order to provide the educational programs and experiences which will be required by the ever-increasing numbers of young people seeking admission to The University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Colleges.

Actual And Estimated Public College Enrollments, 1951-1972



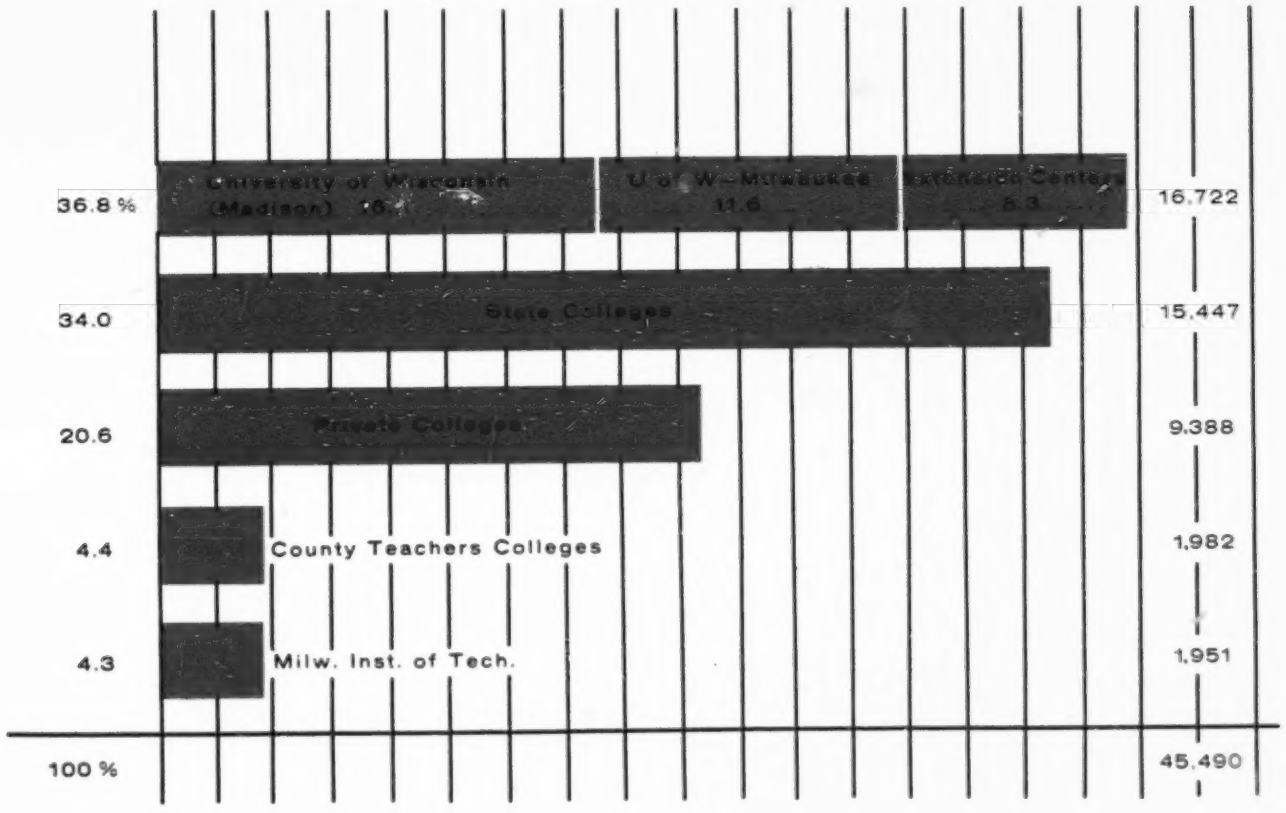
Enrollments

1951-1961, Actual
1967-1972, Estimated

In recent years public colleges have served an increasingly greater portion of the students continuing their education beyond the level of high school. About 10 years ago approximately 64 of every 100 college students enrolled at public institutions; last fall about 70 of every 100 did so.

Consider, at right, the recent pattern of attendance by Wisconsin high school graduates. In the last three years about 45,500 high school graduates enrolled in Wisconsin Colleges and about 36,100 of these went to public colleges. The UW and State Colleges enrolled 32,200 of the total.

New Freshmen In Wisconsin Colleges, 1959-1961

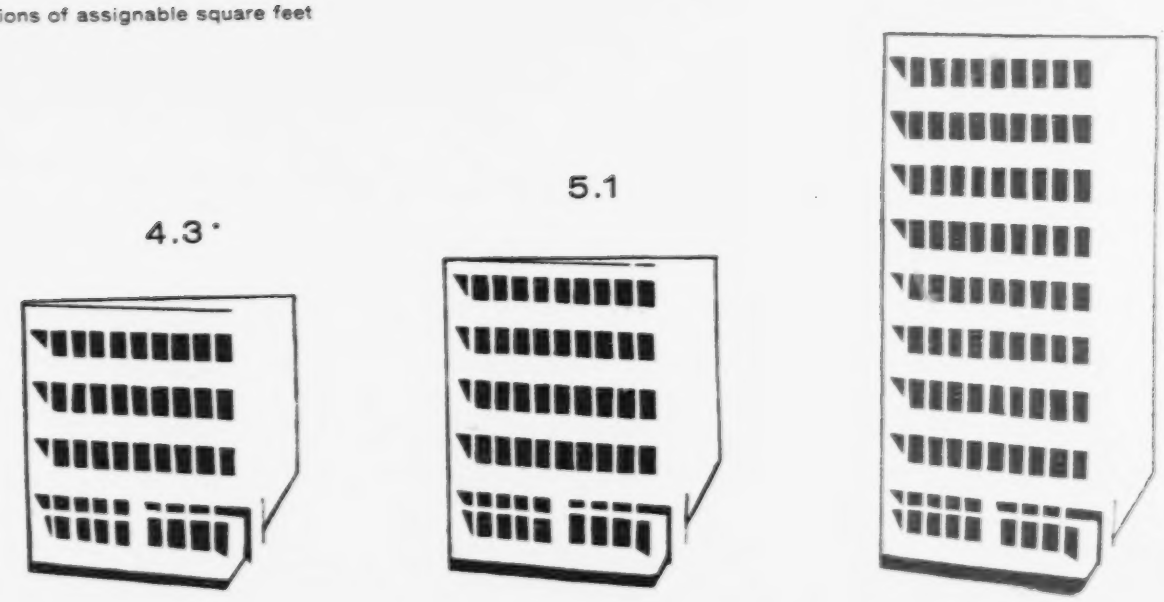


The need for additional buildings at The University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Colleges is urgent. Standards for the efficient use of present space are being met and even exceeded by many of the institutions. Overcrowding soon will be common if additional facilities are not provided to meet space needs created by the rapid increase in students.

The Coordinating Committee has approved, and forwarded to the State Building Commission, a college and university building program of approximately $118 million to meet space needs for the next five years. The quality of educational and research programs will be enhanced, and enrollment pressures relieved, if the buildings needed are provided.

Space Available In 1958 And 1961-Space Needed By 1967

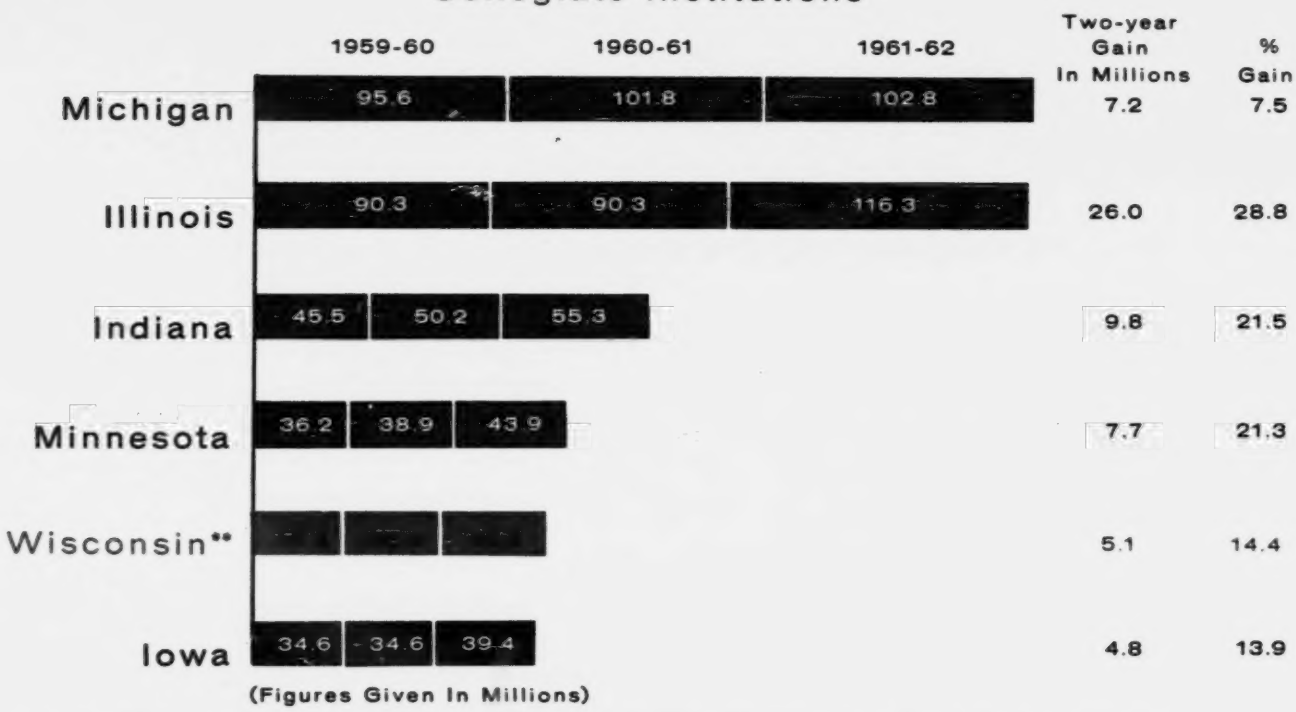
*Millions of assignable square feet



Wisconsin stood next-to-last in 1961 in a six-state comparison of appropriations of state tax funds for operating public collegiate institutions. Even if Michigan and Illinois, nominally considered to be much wealthier states, were to be eliminated from the analysis, Wisconsin still exceeded only Iowa in total tax support provided.

Wisconsin also was fifth when dollar increases were computed from 1959-1960 to 1961-1962, though the Badger State's percentage gain over the two-year period ranked fourth. The chart at right reveals that Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota have been the states "on the move" in the last few years.

Total State Tax Appropriations For Operating Public Collegiate Institutions*



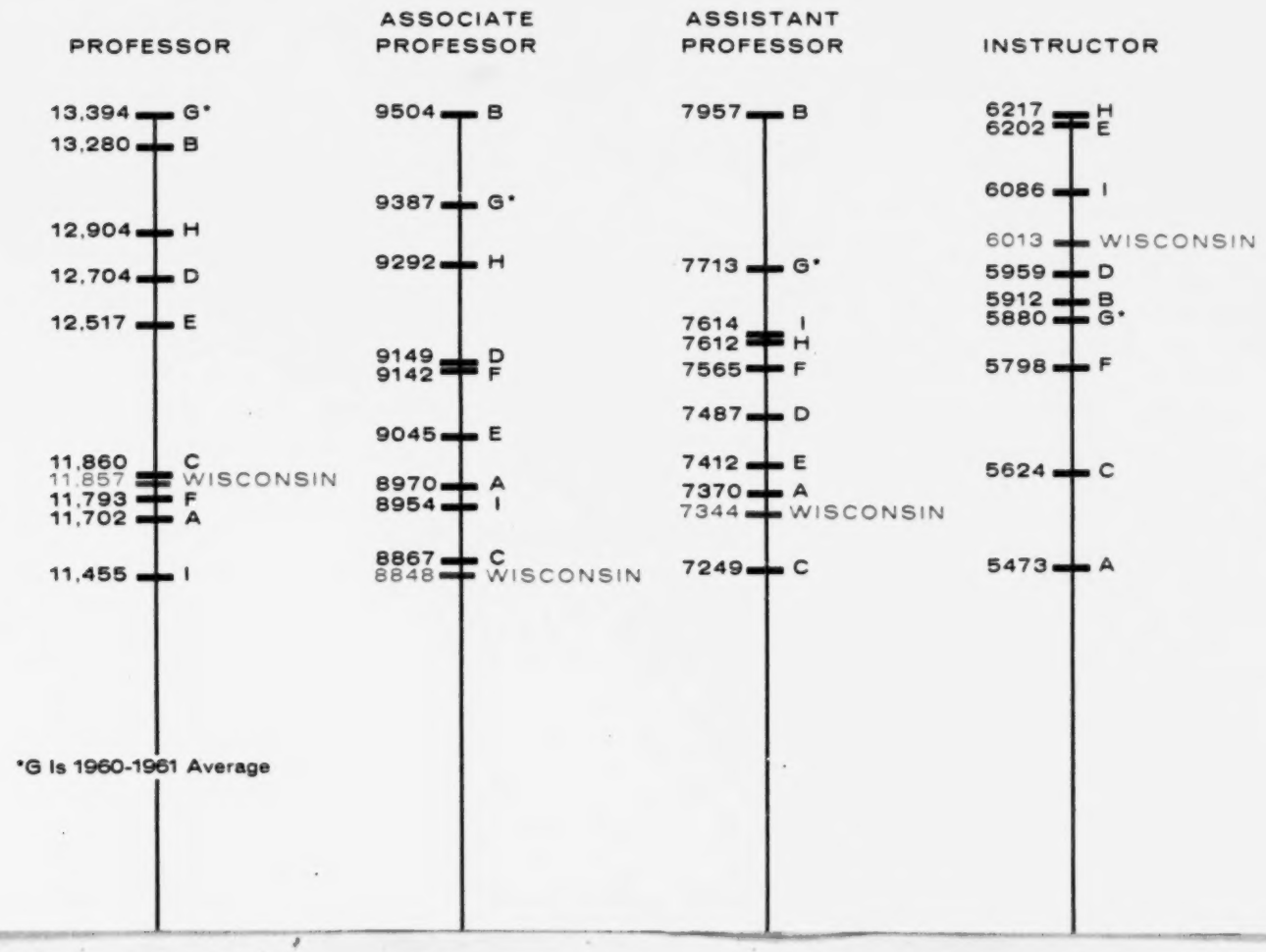
*M.M. Chambers. Appropriations Of State Tax Funds For Operating Expenses Of Higher Education, 1961-1962. Joint Office Of Institutional Research, Washington, D.C., January, 1962. 19 pp.

**Wisconsin's appropriations include appropriations for county colleges in 1959 and 1960 and an estimation for 1961-1962. Not included are state appropriations for post-high school programs operated by the state board of vocational and adult education. The first substantial appropriation for these was approximately $1,200,000 for the academic year 1961-1962.

Salary increases accorded University and State College (see pages 12-13) professors in recent years have failed to prevent Wisconsin from losing ground in competition with other midwestern states which support similar institutions. Between 1957 and 1961 the UW lost position in three of the four academic ranks and merely stood still in the fourth rank.

The chart at right shows (for 1961) the University in 7th, 10th, 9th, and 4th in the four ranks common to Big Ten schools. In 1957 the UW was 6th, 8th, 6th, and 4th in those ranks. Improvement in salaries must have urgent priority if the UW is to regain a truly competitive position.

Average Salaries At Big Ten Institutions 1961-1962

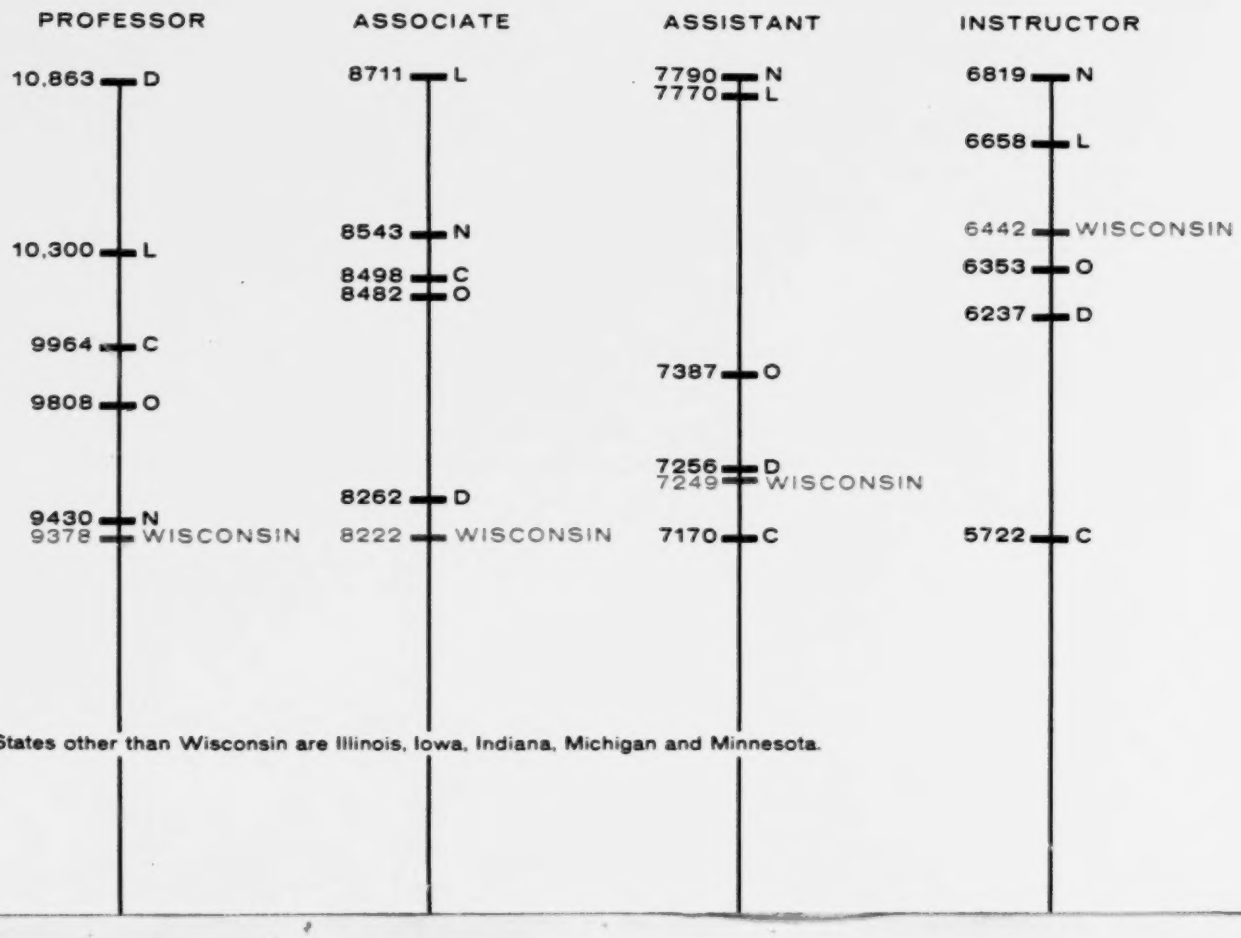


*G Is 1960-1961 Average

When salaries paid state college faculties in five neighboring states were compared with salaries paid faculty members at the Wisconsin State Colleges, it was found that the Wisconsin institutions were 6th, 6th, 5th, and 3rd in the four professorial categories in 1961. These positions represented losses from 5th, 3rd, 3rd, and 2nd in 1957.

Since institutional excellence is directly related to the quality of faculties, it is alarming that Wisconsin's ability to compete with other midwestern states for first-rate faculty personnel has steadily deteriorated. Vigorous action must be taken to reverse the downward trend.

Average Salaries For State College Faculties* 1961-1962



*States other than Wisconsin are Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota.

A state's "effort" to support public higher education often is indicated by ascertaining what portion of the state's gross personal income—a measure of the state's relative wealth—is allocated to public colleges in the form of state appropriations. In 1961 (see right) Wisconsin ranked fifth among its neighbors in the percentage of personal income going to the support of public colleges.

Two states, Iowa and Minnesota, having less personal income than Wisconsin—either on a gross basis or a per capita basis—allocated a higher percentage of their income to public institutions. Despite the fact that Wisconsin's effort has intensified since the mid-1950's it is certain that even greater effort will be necessary in the challenging years just ahead.

State Tax Expenditures For Operating Public Collegiate Institutions As A Per Cent Of Personal Income*

STATE	1959	1960	1961	Two-Year Gain	% Gain
ILLINOIS	.38	.35	.44	.06	15.8
INDIANA	.50	.52	.54	.04	8.0
IOWA	.66	.64	.72	.06	9.1
MICHIGAN	.58	.58	.56	-.02	-3.4
MINNESOTA	.56	.59	.62	.06	12.5
WISCONSIN	.46	.46	.47	.01	2.2

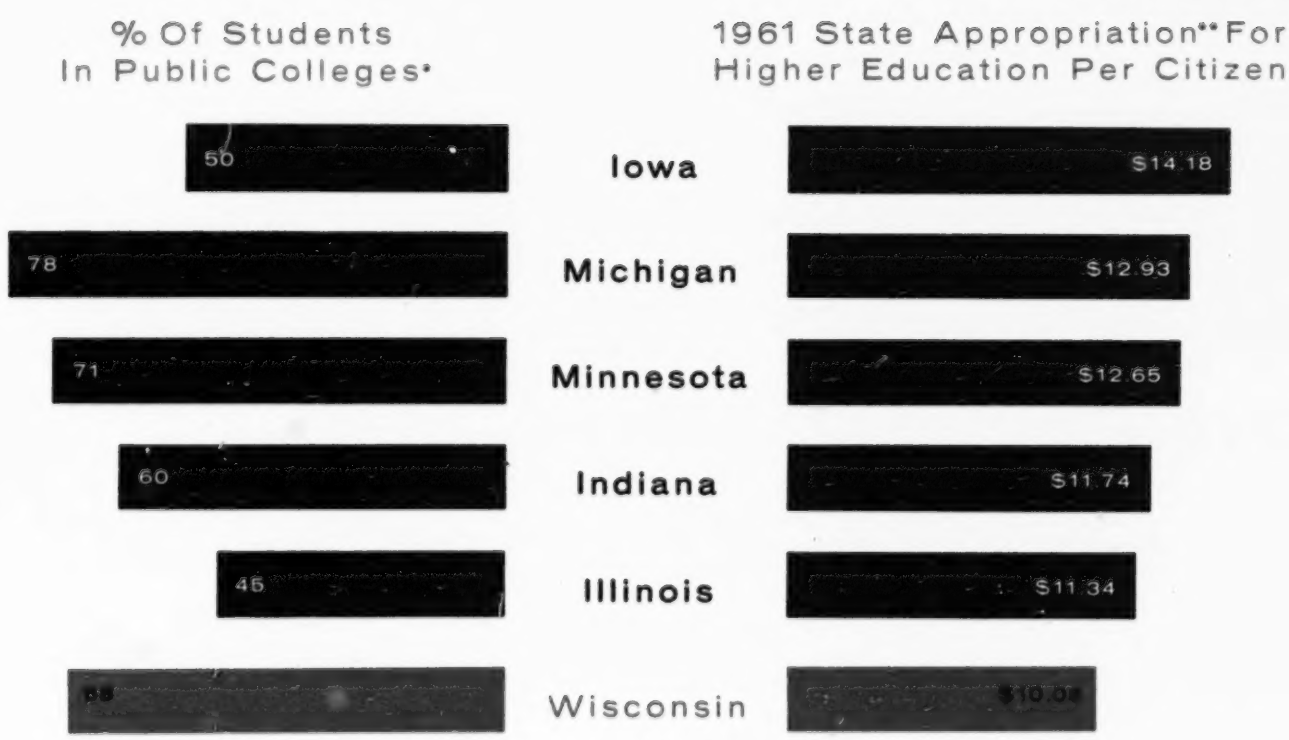
Wisconsin

	State Tax Expenditures In Millions	Personal Income Previous Year In Millions	Tax As % Of Personal Income
1939-40	7.2	1,585	.45
1949-50	16.2	4,646	.35
1955-56	23.5	6,152	.38
1957-58	29.4	7,137	.41
1959-60	35.4	7,682	.46
1961-62	40.5	8,605	.47

*Source: Survey Of Current Business, August 1961, Vol. 41, No. 8, p. 13, And Personal Income By States Since 1929, US. Department Of Commerce, 1956.

When the 1961-1962 state tax appropriations in the six midwestern states were considered as an annual expense borne by each citizen, it was found that Wisconsin citizens contributed less per capita toward the support of their public colleges than did their neighbors in any of the other five states.

The $10.08 per person per year state tax support (see right) is all the more surprising when one considers that the bulk of college students in Wisconsin attends public institutions. States having similar high concentrations of students in public colleges generally show a higher per capita support figure (e.g., Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana).



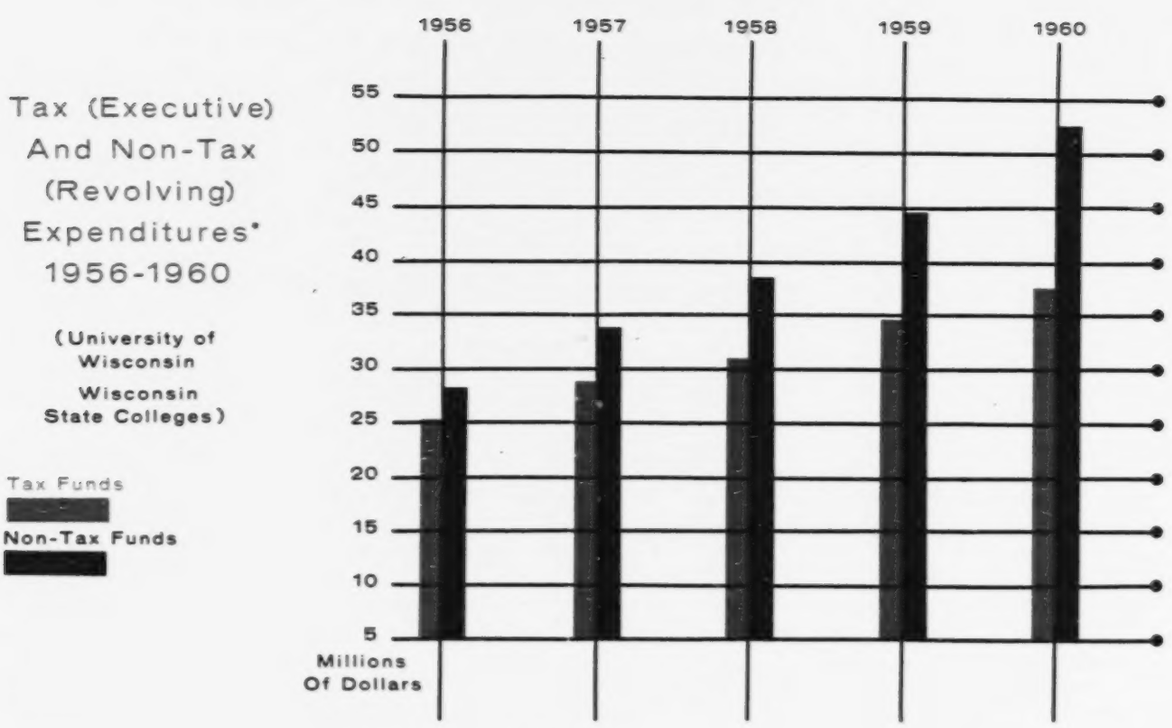
*SOURCE: Enrollments - Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education, 1961, U.S. Office of Education Circular No. 675;
**Per Capita Expenditures - M.M. Chambers data (see page 9, this report) and 1960 Census figures.

In order to perform all the educational, research, and public service functions required by the nation, the state, and its citizens, the University and State Colleges have relied on certain funds other than those provided by state taxes. These nontax funds are drawn from gifts, grants, Federal contracts, student fees, farm sales, etc.

Between 1956 and 1960 nontax funds expended by the UW and State Colleges to perform the required services have greatly exceeded the expenditure of tax funds (see right). In fact, about 56 per cent of all operating funds spent between 1956 and 1960 was obtained from nontax sources.

Tax (Executive) And Non-Tax (Revolving) Expenditures* 1956-1960

(University of Wisconsin
Wisconsin State Colleges)



*Source: Annual Fiscal Reports, State Of Wisconsin

Needed: A New Priority For Public Higher Education

The story told in the preceding pages reveals how Wisconsin has supported its public colleges and universities in recent years. In some places the story is disheartening, in others encouraging. It is discouraging to note that Wisconsin generally lags behind most of its neighboring states in recent financial comparisons. For example, in a six-state comparison in 1961 Wisconsin ranked:

5th in total state appropriations to public higher education;
5th in the dollar increase accorded public institutions between 1959-1960 and 1961-1962;
5th in the percentage of personal income allocated to public colleges;
6th in per capita expenditure for public higher education;
well down—at times hitting bottom—in faculty salary comparisons.

It is particularly distressing to see Wisconsin outdistanced by some of its neighbors whose personal income, either gross or per capita, is less than Wisconsin's.

Some encouragement can be derived, however, by the finding that since the mid-1950's Wisconsin has made some headway in channeling a higher percentage of its personal wealth into public higher education. A further encouragement, not charted in this booklet, is the salutary action of the State Building Commission during the last biennium in approving the state's largest educational building program in history.

Wisconsin has a proud tradition in public higher education; it has a great state university and outstanding state colleges. If they are to retain their standing in the challenging years ahead, however, there is considerable urgency in expanding their financial support.

The necessity for increased support is dramatized by the great numbers of young people who are expected to continue their education beyond the level of high school; it can be safely assumed that in the next 10 to 15 years public college enrollments in Wisconsin will double.

Wisconsin's readiness to meet the educational needs of these young people will depend largely upon the character of financial support accorded The University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Colleges, for these institutions undoubtedly will be called upon to serve not less than seven of every ten collegians in the state during the next decade.

The immediate urgency for an expansion of state support is the probability that the University and State Colleges will experience their greatest enrollment growth ever during the forthcoming 1963-1965 biennium; the rise in enrollments is expected to parallel the meteoric rise in births following World War II.

Thus it is that Wisconsin now faces at the level of public higher education what most Wisconsin communities have faced at the public elementary and secondary school levels in previous years. To their great credit, the people of Wisconsin at virtually every turn have supported local efforts to provide the human, physical, and financial resources necessary to care for the educational needs of their children.

A similar display of public support is now urgently needed by Wisconsin's public colleges and universities.

In 1961-1962 the per capita expenditure of state tax funds for the operation of public higher education in Wisconsin amounted to $10.08. During fiscal 1961 the per capita expenditure for cigarettes amounted to about $35.00, for beer about $50.00, and for intoxicating liquors about $35.00

Only by a determination on the part of the people of Wisconsin that public higher education must be accorded a higher priority, followed by an outpouring of support such as that accorded the public schools, can the tasks which are sure to be required of the University and State Colleges be accomplished, can the educational services of the public colleges be enlarged and broadened to the benefit of the people of the state and nation, can the position of Wisconsin with respect to its neighbors be improved.

The words of Dr. M. M. Chambers, an authority on higher education from Michigan, are most appropriate for a conclusion:

> **...You can't go wrong if you insist upon making your state-supported service of higher education both broad and tall—broadly and freely accessible to all qualified applicants, and moving upward in excellence. State tax moneys directed toward these ends will be well spent; in large degree the public health, the national security, and the advancement of humane civilization depend upon them. Appropriations for public higher education are not unrecoverable *costs*. They are productive *investments* in human resources.**

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS (A limited number available upon request)

June, 1957: Higher Education, An Investment in People - Wisconsin's Most Precious Resource
December, 1957: Wisconsin's Opportunities - Their Availability and Use
June, 1958: Wisconsin's Opportunities - Their Availability and Use
December, 1958: The Changing Picture of Higher Education in Wisconsin
June, 1959: Financial Aid to Students Attending Wisconsin's Colleges
December, 1959: Coordinating Higher Education in Wisconsin
June, 1960: Financing Public Higher Education in Wisconsin
December, 1960: Design for the Future Development of Public Higher Education in Wisconsin
June, 1961: Focus on Higher Education
December, 1961: A Statistical Portrait of the Wisconsin College Student

A number of studies concerning the following subjects have been prepared by the Joint Staff for the Coordinating Committee. If you are interested in any of these categories, a limited number of documents relating to them are available upon request:

STUDIES

Economic and Educational Relationships; Wisconsin Population Trends, Changes, and Implications for Higher Education; Higher Education Enrollments; Academic Programs, Degrees Offered in Wisconsin Colleges and Universities; Vocational-Technical Education; Adult Education; County Teachers Colleges; The Junior College; Financing Higher Education; Salaries; Physical Facilities and Housing; Wisconsin's Resources of Specialized Talent; Private Institutions in Wisconsin; Student Characteristics (Retention, Transfer, Migration, Quality, Rank in Class, Geographical Origin, College Graduate Plans); Feasibility of a Longer School Year for Wisconsin Public Colleges and Universities; Guidance Services in Wisconsin